

Pass Me On

After you have read the Times kindly hand it to some friend who has never heard of this part of Alberta. Sample copies sent free to parties interested in Oil or Mixed Farming.

IRMA TIMES

THE ALBERTA OIL GAZETTE

Vol. 6; No. 51.

Irma, Alberta, Friday, April 13th, 1923.

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The Central Alberta Oil Fields Now In the Lime Light

FABYAN AND BRITISH PETROLEUMS BOTH LOOK PROMISING

Considerable interest is being shown in all parts of Alberta in reference to the two promising wells east of Irma. At the Imperial Oil Co's well near Fabyan it is reported that Mr. Coultice, the company's expert from the Royalite plant at Okotoks has endeavored to make a test of the gas so as to determine its actual content of gasoline per thousand feet, and the volume of gas obtainable per day. It is reported on good authority that owing to the great pressure of gas, when the control head was opened the officials at the well have decided to pipe the gas to a safe distance from the expensive machinery so as to eliminate all danger of fire such as occurred at the Illinois-Alberta well at Black Diamond recently. Casing has been laid for some distance back of the well site and when the valve is opened the escaping gas and oil is thrown clear of any metal which might cause a spark if hit by escaping stones and should the gas in any way become ignited it can be readily extinguished by closing the control valve. No information can be obtained as to the result of the test being made, although one rumor is in circulation that the volume of gas is so much greater than was expected that the experts have been unable to estimate it accurately until more equipment arrives and that it will be some time next week before they can complete the test. Evidently a test is also being made at the old Gratton well on Section 4-5-8 as farmers in that neighborhood report that Wednesday afternoon the roof from the well could be heard several miles and a cloud of mist could be seen rising from the site of the well along the Battle River. At the time the gage was taken off this well over a year ago it registered a rock pressure of 680 lbs. per inch. Gas from this well was used for drilling the Fabyan well and at several times last summer it was reported that the pressure had been gradually increasing and that at one time it reached 900 lbs.

AT THE BRITISH PETROLEUMS WELL

At the B. P. site, the geologist and officials are keeping a close watch for any indications of the liquid gold which may make its appearance at any time. The drill is now supposed to be in the bottom of the Benton shales and several good showings of gas have been encountered which have threatened to blow the mud and water out of the hole. It is expected that commercial oil will be found in either the Benton, Dakota or Devonian formation all of which are located within a favorable distance from the drill and are reported to cover a large area of the Central Alberta field. Several prominent men from Edmonton and Vancouver have visited the district during the last week and several parties are planning on motoring over the Irma and Watnigwright district from Edmonton as soon as the roads become suitable for making the trip in comfort.

A SPRIG POEB

Blowing by doze, blowing by doze,
Wheezing ad seezing ah dadd dear
hab froze;
Shivering, shakig ad full of despair,
Wipig the tears away, tearig by hair;
Drigkig hot lebadaw, swaowig pills
Plig ad bedclothes to flight away
Feelig like hell ad a huddred years old,
Dursig what idiots call a bad cold;
Wheezig ad seezig ad dadd dear hab
froze,
Blowing by doze, blowing by doze!

Real Oil Gusher at Fabyan in the Irma, Alberta, Field

To the Editor,

Irma Times.

Dear Sir:-

Last December the oil well at Fabyan, drilled by the Standard Oil company of the United States, thru it's subsidiary the Imperial Oil Company, of Canada, produced oil that shot high over the derrick some 200 feet in the air and was witnessed by Alberta citizens who were not cross-eyed, who visited the well, and brought away oil of a very fine quality, and who made statements publicly, only to be contradicted.

According to President Stillman of the Imperial Oil Company, who writes that Howard T. Mitchell, and the Vancouver Sun newspaper accounts of the Oil Gusher were false, and that there was no oil there.

Now comes a repetition of the Oil Gusher at the Fabyan well only last week.

At the time that the Oil broke loose in the well last Friday it took a big crew and much expense to cement the well and stop the oil flow, was Capped—Capped.

The pressure of Oil and Gas became so great that last Saturday it broke loose again, with a roar that was heard miles away, shot oil 200 feet into the air and scattered oil all over the country side around the well, and it took several days to again cap the well, and to hush the shouting Demon—Capped for future use, but evidently not for demonstration NOW.

Naturally the citizens of Edmonton scanned the Daily Newspapers, expecting Big Headlines to appear telling an anxious public of what had taken place.

The whole week passed by, and nothing appeared in the Edmonton newspapers, but lo, and behold, the Bulletin, a week later under date of Saturday, April 7th came out with an article headed, "Fabyan Duster Again Blew Up During the Week" and appearing under the headline "Obituaries" where deaths are announced, and being mixed up between "Bootery" and "Backache and Periodical Pain" notices. Would it not give

one a PAIN? and, besides which, the article appeared on an inside page of the paper.

Has the Journal made any mention of the immense importance of such an oil strike in the centre of the Fair Province of Alberta?—Not a word appears to date—the evident intention being to assist at the burial.

The Bulletin does, however, make the admission that the oil shot 200 feet into the air, and yet the article is headed "Fabyan Duster". Everyone knows what a Duster means and refers in the oil game to a Dry-Hole.

One would think that Mr. Stillman would have some personal pride, considering his exalted position as President of a Gigantic Subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of the United States. He lays great stress upon being a Canadian, and that the Imperial Oil company is a Canadian company, but he does not tell the public that Standard Oil capital is running it. I would like to refer Mr. Stillman to a recent decision in the High Court of the United States, whereby an oil company shown to be a subsidiary of the Dutch Shell Oil company, although working and operating under and by virtue of United States laws, was declared null and void, and had no right to do an oil business in the United States.

How Mr. Stillman can make the claim that he is more Patriotic to the best interests of Canada than he is to the interest of the Standard Oil company of the United States—who pays him an enormous salary through it's Subsidiary, the Imperial Oil company, is a nut that he will find very (very) hard to crack.

Is it not time that our Legislature wake up and see to it that this oil field right in our midst is brought in on production basis, and be the means of enabling Canada to pay off it's National Debt, besides making every one prosperous and relieve this Financial strain?

I am, sir,
A reader of your valuable paper.
J. R. W.

Imperial Oil Canadian Company Increases It's South American Oil Activity

Special, New York City, March 17.

—Bulk oil shipments from South American fields to refineries of Imperial Oil Ltd., in Canada in which Standard Oil of New Jersey has 89 per cent stock interest, totaled 13,939,627 barrels in 1922 compared with 11,095,768 barrels in 1921. In addition, Imperial Oil, Ltd., imports considerable crude oil from Wyoming and Montana fields, and by pipe line from middle west fields as well as refined oils via Great Lakes.

Outlining company's activities recently, President C. O. Stillman said, International Petroleum Company, subsidiary operating in South America, had produced 322,784 barrels of crude oil in Colombia, where it took over the Tropical Oil company a few years ago. Refinery at Barranca has been operating 750 barrels daily. Sales agencies have been established in the principle cities of Colombia, distribution of refined products having started in May last. Drilling on Colombia properties in 1922 aggregated 9,472 feet.

International Petroleum's largest production, however, is in Peru, where

it produced 4,886,934 barrels of crude in 1922 contrasted with 2,825,570 barrels in 1921; average daily production was 12,019 barrels against 7,741 in 1921. International drilled 242,980 feet in 1922, resulting in 138 wells being completed, of which 104 were productive. Some "wildcat" tests came in producers, thereby extending proven acreage. In addition to its own production, International buys production of Lobitos Oilfields, Ltd., also operating in Peru.

Of the oil shipped by tank steamer from South America last year to Imperial's plants, 4,216,566 barrels were moved in International Petroleum, 1,342,181 barrels in Standard Oil ships and 3,880,880 in Imperial Oil tankers. In 1921 International boats moved 2,893,471 barrels, Standard Oil tankers 1,932,600 and Imperial Oil field 6,259,817 from South American fields. Additions to International Petroleum's fleet last year, including the G. Harrison Smith with capacity for carrying 140,000 barrels of crude, permitted increase in haulings by that company's boats.—T. O. L.

United States Produced 64.7 of World Oil Output in 1922

World's production of crude oil in 1922 is estimated to have been 851,540,000 barrels. This was largest production for any year to date and compares with 765,065,000 barrels in 1921 an increase of 86,475,000 barrels, or 11.3 percent. Gain in 1921 over 1920 was 9.2 percent.

United States produced 551,197,000 barrels, representing 64.7 percent of world's production. In 1921 its production of 472,183,000 barrels represented 61.9 percent of world's production that year. Production in domestic fields last year of 551,197,000 barrels was a gain of 79,914,000 barrels over 1921, this increase representing about 91 percent of the net gain in world's production last year over 1921. Mexico was second largest producing country, with 185,057,000 barrels, a decrease of 8,340,587 barrels compared with 193,397,587 barrels produced in 1921. Mexico's production last year was 21.7 percent of world's production while in 1921 Mexico's production was 25.7 percent of world's total in that year.

86.4 per cent of Total in United States and Mexico.

Thus, United States and Mexico

combined obtained an aggregate of 86.4 per cent of world's production last year. In 1921 the two countries produced 87.6 per cent of world's production.

Russia's 1922 production of 35,061,000 barrels was a gain of 5,941,000 barrels over 29,150,000 barrels produced in 1921. Last year, for the first time since 1916, Russia's production showed a gain. In 1916 Russia's production was 72,801,110, so that country has a long way to go to get back to normal production. Persia went into fourth place as producing country in 1922, passing Dutch East India, where new drilling by Dutch-Shell group is retarded because of tax question. Persia's production is owned entirely by Anglo-Persia Oil Co., controlled by British government, and amounted to 21,154,000 barrels in 1922 against 16,672,540 barrels in 1921. Dutch East Indies yielded 16,000,000 barrels against 16,958,105 barrels in 1921. Rumania showed a gain of about 1,500,000 barrels, while India was virtually unchanged and Peru produced 5,332,000 barrels, largest for a year.

SOME OIL GOSSIP FROM THE BOUNDARY

The report of an oil strike in the Rogers well, circulated Monday, was wholly without foundation. It is not disputed, however, that the log of the well is looking good and that the chances of production are very favorable.

Jack Reynolds, an experienced oil man connected with the Gladys-Belle company, who recently visited the well, has made a number of wagers that Rogers will bring in a producer. For months Mr. Reynolds has maintained his faith in the Eastern structure of the field, and basing his prediction on his practical knowledge of geological formations, he declares that not only will Rogers get a good well, but that the whole acreage for miles around it will prove the existence of a vast pool of oil trapped by the Sweet Grass Hills.

"When I visited the well the other day the hole was around 1,150 feet. They are in the Colorado or Bentons, and the hole is running absolutely true to form. It is opening up just like a book; even to the traces of gas and stray oil that have been encountered. It will follow the log of the old Beaver well, that brought in oil, although it is about 65 feet deeper than the old Beaver well. At 1,800 feet, Rogers ought to get 20,000,000 feet of gas, and he ought to get one of the biggest producers in the field at 2,000 feet."

held up somewhat by a lack of water. Water is selling in the field at 85 cents a barrel. On the Canadian side water is more plentiful, the Milk river running right through the heart of the field. This will make operating costs much lower. The Thompson Oil Co., of New York, in which the Standard Oil is understood to be financially interested is down around 1,900 feet and drilling. The McLean-Mitchell well is idle pending the arrival of a string of casing.

The meeting of the Baalim company with the drilling contractor, slated for Monday, will not be held until Wednesday. Mr. Baalim and a party of Calgary oil men went south to the border this morning.

According to the Montana Oil Journal of Great Falls, the Mutual Oil will enter the Montana field this season. The Journal says:

"Rumors that the Mutual Oil Company, of Maine, dominant Standard Oil subsidiary in Car Creek, will enter the Kevin-Sunburst field found confirmation this week with the arrival of six carloads of casing at the Sunburst field for the Mutual."

Though the statement is without official confirmation, it is understood that the Mutual will finance the operation of the leases of Senator T. S. Hogan, of Billings. Senator Hogan has about 1,400 acres in the centre of the field, which he is operating under the name of the Hogan Oil Company.

United States Senator Boosts Alberta Oil

(Contributed)

Senator LaFollette, Chairman of Oil Investigating Committee engaged for the next three months in delving into conditions prevailing in the Oil business of the United States, make the following recommendations:—

1.—Prohibition, or regulation of the Exportation of Petroleum and its products for which there is pressing demand in the United States.

2.—Divorce pipe-line ownership from petroleum ownership and thus force an impartial pipe line transportation service.

3.—Deals with revising of freight rates.

4.—has to do with investigation by Grand Jury of price fixing.

5.—Investigation of agreements in restraint of trade.

6.—To investigate all basic patents in production gasoline.

In presenting the above statements from the Committee's report to the United States Senate, I wish to draw special attention to the fact that in section Number One, it will be observed that it is proposed to prohibit the exportation of Petroleum and its products from the United States, in which event no crude petroleum will be allowed to enter Canada for refining purposes to be sold at the outrageous price of 40 cents per gallon as against 20 cents per gallon in the United States only a few miles away.

Could anything be more welcome to Canada and the people of Canada than this very proposal? Let us see how it will work out. Take for instance the matter of Coal. The very same thing happened in Coal that is proposed in reference to Oil. One has winter Coal shipments from the States were stopped for the suffering people of Eastern Canada without warning, and on account of the hardships, endured by Eastern Canadians last winter they suddenly awake to the realization of the fact that Alberta has coal, plenty coal, and coal of higher grade and value than that which has for so many years been brought across the Line from the United States, the result being an immediate demand that large sample shipments be sent of Alberta coal to Eastern Canada for the purpose of Eastern requirements, and at present writing Eastern papers are full of the fact that it more than competes with the coal that has been used for so many years from the States. May I ask what has brought this important discovery about? Has it been involved in the fertile brains of our brilliant statesmen in Canada? or has it been because the United States wants all the coal it has for its own use? We are forced to believe them when they say so, because it is hardly likely that the fabulous sums paid by the Canada to the States for coal would be refused if it were not so. The result being that Canada has been forced to develop her own coal resources, and to keep her money at home for payment to many many thousands miners who have wives and children, but who are to day idle for want of work, to say nothing of the necessary supplies as well as freight receipts for our own railways.

Now sir, What of Alberta's Oil Resources? If the Imperial Oil Company's statements are to be believed when it's vice-president makes the assertion that the development in matter of oil discoveries in the Canadian North-west is not for the purpose of present use, but to be produced commercially many years hence, when oil will be much scarcer and the price much higher than it is today,—I say again, if these statements are to be believed, then it is not very difficult to realize why it is that so many oil producing wells in the fair Province of Alberta are CAPPED all the way from the International border to the

Mackenzie River, and not only Capped but with Watchmen placed to guard them. May I ask? Why is it necessary to have watchmen at great expense put in charge of these oil wells if there was no commercial oil to watch over? Do you think it would be necessary to watch these wells if there was no oil to watch there?

When the eminent geologist Sir Geo. E. Dawson in 1886 made the statement (after personal investigation of the territory thirty-seven years ago,) that an immense oil-field exists from the Mackenzie River to Southern Alberta, he evidently knew what he was talking about; because we have sufficient evidence by way of drilling, and covering almost the entire distance, to prove the truth of his prediction as to there being Oil in commercial quantities from the International Boundary Line to the Great Mackenzie Basin. Yet the Dusty Hole in Capped, there is no Oil, and Watchmen is placed in charge—presumably to see that no future any oil away. Capped for Future Use.

Now sir, let us see where the Nigger in the fence is? May I ask, why is the Standard Oil of the United States (through its subsidiary the Imperial Oil Co.) building such an immense refinery at Calgary in the Province of Alberta? According to Mr. McQueen, it is not for the purpose of refining the oil of Alberta, as that is to be held in store for years to come. It is evidently being constructed for the purpose of refining oil to be brought in pipe lines from just across the International Boundary Line to a very nominal cost of transportation, where it would be selling at 20 cents per gallon, but actually sold at 46 cents per gallon in Alberta. Is it not easy to see why Alberta Oil will not be brought in on a Commercial basis if the Standard Oil company of the United States can prevent it, especially when it can bring its oil from over the border, refine it here, and more than double the price at Canada's expense—and why should they when the Dominion of Canada is guaranteeing such a bonus to this Hydra-head of Iniquity? And yet we find people in Canada who would rather believe the Standard Oil company of the United States when they so persistently put forth the propaganda, "No Oil in Commercial quantities." "Guns and a Little Oil." "Just Gas and MUD" which was the last pronouncement at Fabyan—I repeat that we have Canadians living in Alberta who willingly believe what the Standard Oil company says regarding our oil in Commercial quantities, in preference to reputable citizens who have asserted time, and time again, that there is oil, plenty of oil, and have seen it gush over the top of the derrick, and yet they stop by the CAP, and because the Octopus says there is no oil, the Dominion and Provincial Governments quietly go to sleep, waiting for the time to come when the Octopus makes the announcement that there is oil in Commercial quantities in the fair Province of Alberta.

I would like to ask in all fairness to the demand of the people of this Province the following questions:

"Why is it that when oil is struck in any well, that a pump is not put upon the same to publicly test the quantity of oil in that well?"

"Why is it that the Crude oil is allowed to be brought in FREE from over the Boundary line between the States and Canada?"

"Why is it that Gasoline sells at 46 cents a gallon in Canada and only 20 cents in the States, and the only difference is the transportation by pipe line which is practically nothing?"

"Why is it that Alberta is on the very eve of a tremendous Oil Boom? For the very same reason that has caused our Alberta Coal Boom, brought about by the fact that we could not get coal from the United States and were forced to go to production on our own account in Alberta. And so I say, sir, that if the recommendations of the LaFollette Committee is heeded, and no oil allowed to be sent over into Canada, (Continued on Back Page)

In the shack, in the farm house,
and in the city house, RED ROSE
TEA is the standby.

RED ROSE

TEA "is good tea"

Taxation

People the world over have one grievance in common—that is the heavy burden of taxation they are called upon to bear in order to provide the costs of government, national, local, municipal. It makes no difference whether a man is rich or poor—today one and all are complaining on the score of the taxes they are called upon to pay.

Modern forms of democratic government have their advantages over the old autocracies, but it must be admitted they are not as economical in administration. Under the old autocracies, however, the so-called classes and the rich largely escaped taxation, and the burden was, for the most part, imposed on the masses, the poor. The position today is radically different, and in very large measure people are now fixed in proportion to their means and income. The Great War is largely responsible because of the stupendous expenditure and enormous waste of those terrible years. With human liberty and civilization at stake, it became necessary to drain every national resource. In Great Britain, for example, hundreds of people are being forced by taxation to part with estates, property and treasures which have been in possession of their families, not merely for generations but for centuries.

Prior to the war, Canada was known as the almost untaxed country. Apart from Customs and Excise levies, the Dominion Government imposed no direct taxes on the people. Provincial taxation was almost negligible, and municipal and school taxes comparatively light. Generally speaking, there was no ground for complaint on the score of taxation. Because of this very immunity, it is no doubt all the more difficult now for Canadians to become reconciled to the necessity of paying taxes in many direct forms—taxes on income, taxes on matches, telegrams, railway tickets, bank cheques, notes, receipts, and documents and services of many kinds.

But the war placed a staggering burden of debt on the nine million people who make up the Canadian Confederation. Taxation is the price we must pay for our liberty and civilization. Is the price too great? Surely not.

Democracy has its weaknesses; they are the weaknesses of human nature. In this age people demand services, conveniences, comforts, undreamed of even two or three generations ago. By the exercise of which franchise through the medium of the ballot, people insist upon and instruct their representatives in charge of government to expend the money necessary to provide what they thus demand. In carrying out these instructions, Governments must resort to taxation in order to meet the expenditures incurred. Then the people turn round and complain because they are taxed.

Furthermore, there has developed of recent years an almost universal demand that Governments shall provide services for all the people which in former times people either went without or provided for themselves. There is a very mania for leaving to Government, Federal, Provincial and Municipal, all manner of problems for solution. Let an individual, group of individuals, or community get into difficulties and their first thought is to appeal to the Government. In the picturesque language of the times, the all-prevailing tendency is "let George do it"—George, in the final analysis, being Government of one form or another.

But these advocates of ever-increasing expenditures and responsibilities on the part of Governments seem to lose sight of the concrete fact that Governments can only raise money by taxation. They must be prepared to pay the expenditure of money, and that Government can only obtain money through taxation of the people, because money consists of something more than printing bank notes, as even the insane Soviet in Russia has found out. Then when taxation is imposed, the people squeal.

People must learn the old, old lesson once again that those who call the tune must pay the piper, and if they insist upon Governments providing this, that and the other service, they must be prepared and willing to pay the necessary taxes through which alone can such services be provided and maintained.

There seems to be a popular fallacy that men entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of government and public administration are ever anxious to spend money, and yet more money. The reverse is true. There is not a Finance Minister or Provincial Treasurer who is not worried over the problem of how to restrict Government services and expenditures. Their hardest work, and most disagreeable task, is to refuse the demands of representative bodies and delegations for new services and increased expenditure, and in the same breath urge new and larger services calling for greater expenditure.

The remedy for heavy taxation lies in the hands of the people themselves. It can only be found by the public discommoding the present habit of looking to Governments to supply them with everything they want and cannot provide through their own individual or community effort.

B.C. Salmon Pack

Valued at \$11,500,000, the British Columbia salmon pack aggregated 1,290,325 cases, according to figures compiled by the Provincial Department of Fisheries. These figures have been exceeded only on four occasions since statistics have been compiled during the past twenty-six years and the most recent was in 1919, when the total was 1,393,156 cases.

Unsatisfying

Some people expect that legislation will cure all the ills of the world, and a reminder one of the fellow who, when the baby cried for milk in the night, got up and gave the baby a milk ticket.

Oldest Map

The oldest map in existence is a piece of mosaic in a Byzantine church at Malaba, in Palestine. It represents part of the Holy Land, and is 1,700 years old.

Licensed Country Elevators

Prairie Elevators Have Storage Capacity of Over One Hundred Million Bushels

A total of 3,700 licensed country elevators in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have a total storage capacity of more than 100,000,000 bushels, according to a statement made before the Royal Commission investigating lake freight rates. At Port Arthur 21 private and public elevators will accommodate 56,810,000 bushels. Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have elevators with grain storage capacity amounting to 33,180,000 bushels.

It Works Wonders

On Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Weak Throat

When your throat rattles, your lungs and chest are sore, your throat is stuffed with cold—don't fear consumption—use Catarrhine and get well. It closes the inflamed lining, relieves tight chest and soreness in the bronchial tubes. To clear away Catarrh of the nose nothing could be better. Catarrhine is Nature's own remedy—it heals and soothes—removes every form of throat, lung and bronchial trouble. Prescribed by many specialists and used by thousands every day. Get the dollar out—It lasts two months. Small size, 50c, trial size 25c, at all dealers or the Catarrhine Co., Montreal.

To Remove Sectionalism

Getting Acquainted Tends Towards Better Mutual Understanding

In the course of an address in Toronto on "Western Canada's Problems," Sir John Willison urged that the country's affairs should not be regarded as sectional. He is reported as saying that it was his belief that "once in every term of the Federal Parliament each M.P. should travel from Port Arthur to the coast, in order to study the insufficiently understood difficulties of the provinces which lie beyond the Great Lakes."

Sectionalism can only be removed by the people of the various sections keeping their own affairs free, and also becoming sufficiently informed regarding other parts of the country to avoid making charges of sectionalism when they are not warranted. The more the people of Canada travel within their own country the better for mutual understanding and national unity. Members of Parliament should know the whole country fairly well, and since the general prosperity depends so largely upon conditions in the west there is a special reason why they should know this part of the country. Sir John Willison's suggestion is an eminently practical one.—Manitoba Free Press.

SPRING WEATHER

HARD ON BABY

The Canadian Spring weather—one day mild and bright; the next raw and blustery—is extremely hard on the baby. Conditions are such that the mother cannot take the little one for the fresh air so much to be desired. He is confined to the house which is often over-heated and badly ventilated. He catches cold; his little stomach and bowels become disordered and the mother soon has a sick baby to look after. To prevent this an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets should be given. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing or relieving colds, simple fever, colic or any other of the many minor ills of childhood. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Critical Period Over

Racial Antisimpy is Declining, Thinkers

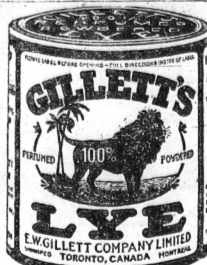
The "Victory of India, Lord Reading, believes that racial antisimpy in India has begun to decline, and that a closer co-operation in advancing the work of reform is now to be expected. He expressed these views at a recent dinner of the European Association at Calcutta.

"We have gone through some anxious times," he continued, "but the worst of the critical period is now over. There have been days of great strain, but we pursued our path fully convinced that it was right to continue to administer the law, to insist upon order while, at the same time, having regard to the legitimate susceptibilities of Indians, and also to our responsibilities to His Majesty's Government and the British Parliament at home."

"I know not what the future may bring. I cannot picture to myself what the end will be when I leave India. But if it is then felt here that I have contributed to secure, by however small a step, the peace and prosperity of India, I shall feel sufficiently rewarded."

Lord Allenby, famous soldier and present in the British representative in Egypt, is a keen naturalist and an authority on birds and flowers.

W. N. O. 1465



Historical British Port

Roman Legions Landed and Embarked

At Richborough, the port on the south-east coast of England, came into history during the Great War. It was transformed from a deserted beach and marsh into a harbor with docks and barracks and warehouses.

But Richborough figured in history even more conspicuously long ago. Here was the port at which the Roman legions landed and embarked during their long domination of Britain. For nearly 400 years it was a busy town.

All sorts of romances have been dug up there from time to time. The number of Roman coins found reaches 110,000.

Now a systematic excavation of the site of the Roman city is to be carried out by the Society of Antiquaries, and it is hoped that our knowledge of the Romans in Britain will be increased.

Had Kidney Trouble and Found Relief

That's Why Clovisse Bouchard Speaks so Highly of Dodd's Kidney Pills

She Suffered with Pains in her Kidneys and after taking Dodd's Kidney Pills her Pains Disappeared.

Miss Clovisse Bouchard, a well-known resident here, "I took a few boxes and was able to start work again after continuing taking the pills, my pains have completely disappeared." It is statements like the above that have made Dodd's Kidney Pills a household remedy throughout Canada. The satisfaction Dodd's Kidney Pills are giving as a remedy for Kidney troubles is shown by the large number of people who keep them always at hand. They have learned that the proper way to avoid serious forms of kidney disease, such as rheumatism, diabetes, dropsy and heart disease, is to correct the early symptoms of kidney trouble.

Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills do not heal and strengthen the kidneys.

Pig Clubs Popular in Manitoba

The remarkable growth of boys' and girls' pig clubs in Manitoba is indicated in a report which has just been issued by the Provincial Government. Two years ago there were only four boys' and girls' pig clubs in the province with a very small number of pigs in each club. At the present time there are over 27 pig clubs, with a total of 1,321 pigs.

Trade Expedition to Siberia

It is reported that the Hudson's Bay Company will again send a large trade expedition to Siberia in connection with its posts there. The ship to Coronation Gulf will also be dispatched early this summer.

INDIGESTION, GAS,

UPSET STOMACH

Instantly! "Pape's Diapiesin"

Corrects Stomach so Meals Digest

"The moment you eat a tablet of 'Pape's Diapiesin' your indigestion is gone. No more distress from a sour, acid, upset stomach. No flatulence, heartburn, palpitation, or misery-making gases. Correct your digestion for a few cents. Each package is guaranteed by druggist to overcome stomach trouble."

Coral Aids in Building

"The fossil coral of the Fiji Islands is the best building stone in the world. When first cut it is almost as soft as cheese, but it solidifies in the air until it is almost as hard as granite."

Croup?

Bind the neck with flannel, saturated with Hot Mincard's Liniment. It penetrates, soothes, it relieves the inflamed, clears the passages, brings back easy breathing.

Mincard's Liniment

The Family Medicine Chest

Household Hints

Valuable Recipes for the Busy Housewife

Sweet Olive Sauce

2 tablespoons fat, 1 tablespoon salt, 2 tablespoons flour, 1/4 cup weak vinegar.

1/2 teaspoon pepper.
1/2 cup chopped ripe olives.
1 1/4 cups stock or water.
1/2 cup chopped Sun-Maid raisins.

Melt the fat, add flour, salt, pepper and liquids. Bring to the boiling point and add the olives and raisins. Serve with meat.

Crab Apple Relish

3 pounds crab apples, 1 pint vinegar, 6 pounds sugar, 3 oranges (rind and juice).

1 teaspoon cinnamon.
1 teaspoon ground cloves.
1 pound seedless Sun-Maid raisins.

Wash crab apples and cut fine, removing stems and cores; add the orange juice and rind (cut very fine), raisins, cinnamon, cloves, vinegar and sugar. Let stand over night. Cook next morning until soft.

There are 2,964 counties in the United States.

Ladies Remove Their Corns

In a Very Simple Way

No pain, no trouble, costs only a quarter. It is a very simple thing to paint on a small application of good old Putnam's night and morning. To remove corns, get entirely free from them, use Putnam's Corn & Wart Extractor. It is guaranteed, 25c at all dealers. Refuse a substitute.

Power Transmission By Radio

By Otis S. Sawn, in the April Popular Mechanics Magazine.

Recent experiments in an eastern engineering school on power transmission by radio, have resulted in the discovery of some interesting phenomena. It is known that wireless waves may be more or less directed in one vertical plane. They have never been directed in a single line. Now it is possible to so direct the waves that no one not in a straight line between the two stations could receive them. This opens up possibilities of power transmission.

If the waves may be so controlled that they are in a straight line, there will be very little energy lost due to promiscuous radiation. Hence, if two kilowatts could be sent over a nearly one-kilowatt would be received. Why has no one ever done this before? The answer is simple. Wireless waves in use today are about 300 meters or longer. These long waves are many more times liable to radiation and diffraction than shorter ones. The problem, therefore, is to make short waves. Previous experiments have been conducted with waves around 50 meters in length, and now waves of the unprecedented shortness of 45 centimeters have been produced. With an apparatus capable of producing waves of, say, 50 centimeters, it would be quite simple to make them to make them simple to make them transmit power.

Miller's Worm Powders act so thoroughly that stomachic and intestinal worms pass from the child without being noticed and without inconvenience to the sufferer. They are painless and perfect in action, and at all times will be found a healthy medicine, strengthening the infantile stomach and maintaining it in vigorous operation, so that the child being an effective struggle, they are tonical and health-giving in their effects.

Horses Decrease in Number

Figures Show a Falling Off in 85 Countries

Man's chief beast of burden, the horse, has decreased in numbers in the world at large, by about eleven per cent. in the last ten years. Figures made public by the United States Department of Agriculture show a falling off in the head in 85 countries from 116,500,000 to 103,550,000. The decreases, however, occurred largely in Russia, where the decline was nearly fifty per cent, and the United States, where the total has dropped from 24,150,000 in 1914 to 20,559,000. Russia's total in that year of 34,700,000 has fallen to 18,507,000.

Alberta Coal Production

Alberta's total coal production last year was 5,976,432 tons, according to a statement issued by the Provincial Department of Mines. Of this quantity 1,443,942 tons were sold in Alberta, 1,999,759 in other Canadian provinces and 105,514 in the United States. The total production was 39,327 tons in excess of that of 1921.

B.C. Shipping Seeds to Britain

Prospects for the successful marketing of British Columbia grown seed are breaking every year. Shipments are already being made to the United Kingdom and European seed houses. One exportation to be made this year is forty tons of peas to be grown at the coast and to be sent to England.



For Rheumatism

—Quick relief!

The quickness, the sureness with which Sloan's brings relief has made it the standard remedy for rheumatic pain. Apply Sloan's to that sore, stiff joint or aching muscle. The pain that has seemed so unbearable disappears with amazing rapidity. Sloan's breaks up the inflammation behind most rheumatic pain. It goes to the source of the trouble. It scatters the congestion that causes the pain.

Made in Canada
Sloan's Liniment—fills pain!
For rheumatism, sprains, strains, chest colds

Canada's Trade With U.S.

Uncle Sam Was Canada's Best Customer in January

The United States was Canada's best customer during January, purchasing \$30,270,800 of Canadian products, as against \$21,124,715 in January of last year, according to a summary of trade with that country issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. During January, however, Canada's purchases in the United States outdistanced her sales to that country by nearly \$10,000,000, the total of American goods imported being \$39,123,530, as against \$32,598,444 in January of last year.

Don't shorten your nights in attempting to lengthen your days.

Liver and Bowels Right—Always Feel Fine

There's one right way to speedily tone up the liver and keep the bowels regular.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Millions will testify they will testify to nothing so good for biliousness, indigestion, headache or sallow, pimply skin. Purely vegetable. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price



In the Striped Package

EAT SOM-MOR BISCUIT TODAY

NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD.



Kendall's Spavin Treatment

Keeps them working. Enlarges the treatment in the world, suitable remedy for all cases of spavin, splint, curbs, hock, etc. It is a powerful medicine, known for more than forty years as Kendall's Spavin Cure. It is a powerful medicine, known for more than forty years as Kendall's Spavin Cure. It is a powerful medicine, known for more than forty years as Kendall's Spavin Cure.

DR. B. J. KENDALL COMPANY, 9

Enosburg Falls, Vt., U.S.A.



GIN PILLS

FOR THE KIDNEYS

THE WORLD'S BEST REMEDY FOR ALL KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES

Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for



Colds Headache Rheumatism

Toothache Neuralgia Neuritis

Earache Lumbago Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monocacetic Acid (Aspirin). While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist in the identification of the genuine Bayer product, the word "Bayer" will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

More Intensive Farming Is Suggested As One Solution Of Western Agricultural Problem

Mr. Andrew T. Drummond, Kingston, Ont., in an article in the *Money Times* holds that Western Canada, and the farmers themselves, would be benefited in many ways if the farmers had less land, but cultivated it better and increased the production per acre. The same idea of cultivating smaller farms has been urged by Mr. Robert Forke, the new Progressive leader. Mr. Drummond notes that the average yield of wheat per acre in the west was better than usual this year, but he says:

"There has been something seriously wrong, when, for instance, Scotland for ten years gave an average production of 38 bushels, and those who can recall the pioneer days of Minnesota and Manitoba, know that a farmer there was then somewhat nonplussed over having to admit that he had threshed less than forty bushels of No. One Hard wheat to the acre."

"Whilst no allowance must be made for variations in the rainfall over the vast areas of the three provinces and in places for possible wind storms and even frosts, the facts remain that not only has production, in the course of years, grown less and less, but the quality of the grain has so deteriorated that No. One Hard is becoming excessively scarce, and No. One Northern, the next grade, barely embraces two-thirds of the inspected crop. If the average production of wheat this year had been thirty bushels to the acre, the three provinces should have yielded, in wheat alone, 311,000,000 bushels, instead of the expected 271,900,000. Try to picture what a difference this would have made not only to the farmers, but to the railways there, and to the many hundreds of merchants in the small towns upon these railways; and add to this production a further increase of over 150,000,000 bushels of barley, rye and flax from the 14,700,000 acres devoted to these grains this year."

"The average wheat product has gone as low as 15 bushels. Can anything be said in mitigation of this, if it is true that forty per cent. of the acreage under cultivation on these prairies is merely stony land, which in the spring the grain has been simply harrowed or drilled? There is no getting over the fact that the land must be properly cultivated to give good returns, and that, in addition, whatever is taken out of the soil by successive crops must be returned to it, or the soil will deteriorate. The intensive farming in France, and, to perhaps a less degree, in England and Scotland, results in large crops per acre, but this is not possible in our Canadian northwest under present conditions of cultivation. The difficulties are: (1) The large-size of the farms, and the waste of land, which, in the case of most settlers, to cultivate even one-half of their land; (2) the lack of concentration of the population; (3) the eagerness of the settler to take the shortest cut to obtain a crop, irrespective of results; and (4) the want of the application of fertilizers, and their consequent cost."

"The land will, on the average of years, give to the farmer more than a living, if he treats it fairly by proper cultivation and by keeping up its fertility. When, however, some of these farmers live in the towns and villages and not on the farms; when so many do not plough their land, but plant on the stubble, and their artificial and natural fertilizers are seldom used, no doubt largely on account of their cost in the one case, and their scarcity in the other, what can be expected but that results per acre must grow less and less and that the quality will also deteriorate. The remedies are in the hands of the farmers and their organizations and, in part, of the government. With barnyard manure becoming relatively scarce, and freight rates on artificial manures forming such a heavy addition to their large original cost and large percentage of included material of no direct advantage to the land, the different governments must take immediate steps to promote the production of concentrates on which the freight rates would be small, and which the farmer himself could, under proper instructions, prepare for application on his land."

The Trumpeter Swan

The Trumpeter Swan has been believed to be extinct in Canada for many years, but it has been seen in a small lake in British Columbia. The Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior was notified that a little flock of nineteen had been seen there, and the lake vicinity was at once declared a sanctuary, and a warden appointed to patrol it.

If you must offend your boss, do it inwardly.

W. N. U. 1465

Manitoba Farmers Discuss Wheat Board

Strong Feeling Expressed that Plan Will Not Work Satisfactorily

The proposed establishment of a compulsory wheat board to handle the 1923 crop, was the subject of an interesting discussion at Portage la Prairie on Saturday, March 10, when upwards of 50 leading farmers of the district met for the purpose of pronouncing their views in anticipation of a wheat board bill being introduced into the Manitoba Legislature.

Among the representative farmers who spoke were Ed. Muir, for many years reeve of the rural municipality of Portage la Prairie, who was born in Manitoba and has spent most of his life farming upon north-western land; High Bluff; Joseph Trimble, President of the High Bluff local of the United Farmers of Manitoba; Frank Baker, a representative of the Farmers' Advocate; Thomas Kitson, a prominent farmer of Portage Plains; J. Tidbury, another leading farmer of High Bluff, who farms upon north-western land; Mr. Muir; Charles Grobb (Chairman), another older-timer of Manitoba and a large farmer himself; W. Mackenzie, another member of the Portage local of the U.F.M., and many others.

Mr. Muir stated that he would much rather listen to others than talk himself, but felt that the desire of the farmers to secure a better price for their wheat would not be accomplished by a wheat board; in fact, the 1919 wheat board was designed, he said, to keep prices from going higher, to stabilize financial conditions and stave off financial panic.

Conditions now were not the same as in 1919; in that year, said Mr. Muir, all allied European nations were buying through one board; not only had that condition changed, but the powers provided in the federal bill for the wheat board now proposed, were far above the powers of the 1919 board. During war, governments could exercise all manner of compulsory powers which could not be called into play in times of peace. The 1919 board had power over transportation; it had power over terminal rates; it had power over the grain trade; it had control, in fact; it had control over milling and flour and also had the friendly co-operation of the grain handling facilities.

The proposed board for 1923 would not have those powers; and in spite of having these powers, the 1919 board had not been a success from the standpoint of securing better prices for the farmers. The average price secured by United States farmers during the operations of the 1919 board was 60 cents per bushel higher than the 52 cents secured by the Canadian farmers for No. 1 Northern. As a matter of fact, many farmers adjacent to the international boundary, hauled their grain across and secured the higher prices.

There was no duty on wheat in 1919 and had it not been for the wheat board the Canadian farmer would have got a far better price than he did. Controlling the millers, the 1919 board was able to take a proportion of their profits into its revenues; that could not be done this year. In view of the limited powers provided the 1923 board, he felt that it would be a mistake for western farmers to have a wheat board established this year. Having no control over transportation, none over flour and none over terminals, the board would be a mere selling agency to be financed by the provinces. Under these conditions it was impossible of success.

Neither Premier Dunning nor Premier Bracken had much faith in the proposal, declared Mr. Muir. Mr. Wood of Alberta was the chief man behind the demand for a board to control and stabilize the market—but the only way it could control would be by retarding the flow of grain, and if old country millers and buyers were refused wheat by the board when they wanted it, they would buy elsewhere and leave a lot of wheat without a market, on the Canadian farmers' hands. Mr. Muir cited figures to show that from 1905 to 1916 there were only two years out of the eight when it might have paid a farmer to hold his wheat. Generally speaking it did not pay.

If wheat were around a dollar a bushel, declared Mr. Muir, the board could not afford to pay the farmer more than 75 cents as an initial payment, and they would have to wait 14 or 16 months for the balance. He did not see how any farmer in the west could carry on if he received only 75 per cent. or less of the value of his wheat.

Mr. Joseph Trimble, President of the High Bluff local of the U.F.M., de-

clared that he was opposed to the wheat board for many of the same reasons as advanced by Mr. Muir. There were no financial arrangements that could be worked out, he said, under the proposed plan. Without control of transport, terminals and flour, it was a poor, weak and lame attempt to handle the wheat crop of this country. He added: "I feel that the western provinces have harvests later than ours and have not the railway facilities that we have, and owing to the distances they have to haul they can't market it as early in the fall as we do. But when we market 12 per cent. of our crop before Saskatchewan ever gets in at all, and about 50 or 55 per cent. of our crop is marketed in the first 2 months of the season, we would be sacrificing an awful lot to Saskatchewan and Alberta in the way of premiums. Take the records of the Winnipeg grain exchange and the Chicago grain exchange; the latter for 60 or 65 cents; the winter price has boomed very largely as the chief basis; we would be sacrificing an awful lot to the western provinces in going in for a wheat board."

"Another fact I might mention," added Mr. Trimble, "is that I feel as an individual farmer that I am not prepared to take 60 or 70 cents a bushel next fall and wait 12 months for the balance; I feel that that is largely the case with every farmer in the province of Manitoba today. I feel that it would be a very grave injustice to the province of Manitoba for us to market on any programme like that at the present time."

Mr. Mackenzie felt that these expressions should have been brought out long before; he voted for a wheat board at the last U.F.M. convention, being fairly well satisfied with the operations of the 1919 board. He recalled that Mr. Rice-Jones, of the United Grain Growers Limited, had been elected to the chairmanship of a 1923 board, giving as a reason, that he did not know enough about transportation. Premier Bracken, he also recalled, had pointed out that Manitoba farmers stood to lose in premiums.

Mr. Muir, and Mr. Thomas Kitson both expressed the view that a wheat board, compulsory or otherwise, was not the proper system for handling the wheat crop. He believed the present system the best, with a better degree of co-operation among the farmers could be brought about. W. C. Hall endorsed these views and strongly opposed the sacrifice of Manitoba's advantages and the premium grain, through early harvest and early marketing.

Chairman Grobb declared that he had talked with Premier Bracken personally and that the premier was in favor of the wheat board. "When one considered the price of Manitoba wheat," he said, "it was not surprising that the price of Saskatchewan and Alberta. It would be impossible to get any ready money next fall if the wheat board plan were put through."

Mr. Tidbury spoke briefly in support of the wheat board, admitting at the same time the disadvantages of Manitoba in the loss of premiums. He was dissatisfied with present methods, prices and grading. Mr. Trimble, a self-proclaimed "level-headed" man, said in part: "Are we not on \$50, \$60 and \$65 an acre land which takes most intensively cultivated? Are we not plugging ourselves in a position of equality with Saskatchewan \$10 an acre land, with no advantages? I think the worst thing I am doing is to think about it. If there is any premium coming, we were the pioneers—or our fathers—my father was one of them. We paved the way; we were the trail-blazers; and if there is anything coming to this western country, it is coming to Manitoba. And if we have got anything at the present time we should hang on to it." Mr. Trimble added that Hon. T. A. C. Greer had spoken against the board at the convention in Brandon.

Thomas Kitson also spoke in opposition to the board. Unless the board could hand over all profits and not waiting a year or so to do it, the idea was no good at all. Mr. Muir operative view in the south, about the present system was one of compulsion; there was great competition in the grain trade. If he wanted to with the U.F.M. it would be possible, he said, he would urge it to support the wheat board.

Frank Baker, of the Farmers' Advocate, declared that the 1919 board was not the huge success some thought it was. If a compulsory board were not a success as a temporary measure, it would have a bad effect on the co-operative plan. He hoped subsequently to evolve. He suggested that Mr. Saville, who had made a great success in placing the raisin trade upon its feet in a co-operative way in the south, should be invited by the Manitoba Government to come here and investigate with a view to the establishment of a co-operative system of co-operative marketing. Mr. Muir and Mr. Trimble warmly endorsed the suggestion. Mr. Tidbury reminded the meeting that Miss E. Cora Hind had pronounced against the wheat board and had stated that the British buyers would discriminate against Canada if he had to buy wheat through a board established this year. Mr. A. F. Brydon stated that he had mailed up many farmers of his acquaintance who could not get to the meeting owing to the storms and the conditions of the roads, and not one of them had wanted a wheat board. Mr. Trimble regretted that the roads and storms prevented 400 or 500 farmers from attending, but felt that the ventilation of the views expressed might result in more and larger meetings from the wheat board idea, and that many who months ago favored a wheat board, were now utterly opposed to it.

WESTERN EDITORS



A. P. Hinz, Manager of The Leader, Bruno, Sask. John P. Pietsch is co-proprietor of The Leader.

A Benevolent Parasite

Bug Which Is Said to Live on the Eggs of Grasshoppers

It appears that we have to depend more upon parasites than upon poison to keep the grasshoppers from eating up the crops. There is, it seems, some kind of a diminutive but highly estimable "bug" with an Easter appetite, which lives on the eggs of the hopper. But as the hopper produces eggs by the millions, the supply of late years has been altogether in excess of the demand for consumption, and the hoppers have multiplied accordingly. The object in sowing the fields with poison is to reduce the number of layers to the point where the egg output will not exceed the consumptive capacity of the benevolent parasite. That it has been done, it is thought, in the southwestern part of the province, but in the remaining part as far north as Wetaskiwin it is suspected that the farmers will have to make a lively campaign against the locusts next summer. This entomological aspect of the hopper war is no doubt according to facts, and is most interesting, but it could be wished that there were some means for multiplying the numbers of the egg-eating insects, particularly in this part of the province, which the hoppers have not yet invaded. As things are going we may expect them to arrive in the summer of 1924, and if we could have a few billion hungry parasites waiting for them the strategic advantage would be on the side of the farmer. And with arsenic at present prices a parasite ranch ought to be a highly profitable institution in itself.—Edmonton Bulletin.

Grown-Up Owner

Claims Toy Vessel

Founded 25 Years Ago in Kensington Gardens Pond

For the first time in thirty-six years the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens, London, has been cleared. In the bed of the pond many things have been found, including a revolver, which, from its appearance, must have been in the pond for a very long time.

It is the one object of drama among the salvage from the find—dozens and dozens of steamers and sailing vessels which have foundered during the last thirty-six years—bringing grief to dozens and dozens of little boys and girls.

They lie in a small building near Kensington Palace—a shrine of lost hopes to which optimistic boys and men are making a pilgrimage. There are some 200 of them—gun-boats, steamers, sailing ships—standing in rows in this remarkable Davy Jones's Locker of foundered ships.

One of the boats, which has been handed over to its owner, has actually lain at the bottom of the pond for twenty-five years. Though it was lost when he was a boy at the end of the last century, in the days of Queen Victoria, its owner had not forgotten it. Armed with a photograph of his arrival at the museum of salvaged boats and the vessel was identified.

The Lively Germ

Seven-year-old Mary had been repeatedly cautioned against handling any object that might contain germs. "Mother," she said, "I shall never play with my puppy any more, because he has germs on him."

"Oh, no!" replied the mother. "There are no germs on your puppy."

"Yes, there are," insisted the child. "I saw one hop."

The High Flyer

Nonnelle: "You remind me of an airship."

Jimmy: "Why?"

Nonnelle: "You are, no good on earth."

Every dollar spent in your home town is a boost for the community.

Homesteading Is Still A Live And Important Factor In Western Land Settlement

Better Wool Market

Improved Conditions Are Feature of Market at Present Time

The improved condition of the wool market is pointed out in a statement issued by Mr. W. W. Thomson, Western Manager of the Co-operative Wool Growers, in which he announces the sale of the Saskatchewan wool handled by his company in 1922.

"From the standpoint of the wool producer," states Mr. Thomson, "there has been a great improvement in conditions during the past year." In 1921 many woolen mills were closed, heavy stocks of wool had accumulated, the market was stagnant and wool values had fallen to the lowest level in many years. In 1922 consumption had increased, stocks of wool are now low, the average and prices have improved accordingly. The Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, has completed the sale of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan clip at prices which average over 50 per cent. over those of 1921.

"After deducting the head office and the branch handling expenses and including L.C.L. freight from producers to collecting point and from the collecting point in carloads to Toronto, the price comes to slightly over an average of 18 cents per pound to Saskatchewan shippers. It should be noted that the wool is sold on a graded basis, so that those who exercise care in the production and preparation of their wool secure returns in keeping with their efforts. It is also interesting to note that during the year this organization has succeeded in materially reducing its handling expense."

Land Ironclad Invented

New Fighting Machine Will Take Place of Tanks

Details have leaked out in Sheffield of a wonderful new war weapon which is to supersede artillery horses and make obsolete the existing tank. It is a type of land ironclad.

Official tests of these tanks have proved highly satisfactory, subject to certain modifications, and tenders are now invited for seventeen of them. A Lincoln firm and Messrs. Vickers are stated to be competing for the order, which will be a very profitable one. The probability is that the new tanks will cost about \$35,000 each, but there is remarkably wide divergence in the tenders received.

The new land ship is a great improvement on what has gone before. Experiences of the world war showed that artillery attacks were often crippled owing to horses being killed before the guns were in position. The new arm vehicle the day when petrol and steel will be the combined motive power for all artillery, and other movable war machines.

Apart, however, from being a tractor, the new land ship is a complete fighting machine in itself. It is about twenty-five feet long, and its main armament lies in the turret, but it can be adapted for fighting purposes in other ways.

The terrible jolting of the existing tank has been almost eliminated, and the new method of making caterpillar wheels more than double the life of caterpillar wheels on the present tank. The new wheels will cover 1,000 miles without replacement. Those 50 tanks in use today only cover 500 miles.

One of Canada's Greatest Industries

Bright Prospects for Dairying, Says Deputy Minister of Agriculture

Possibilities of the dairying industry indicate an important trend of development of agriculture in this country, Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, said when addressing delegates to the Eastern Ontario branch convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists at Ottawa.

Dr. Grisdale said that there was no reason why thousands of pounds of foreign European cheeses should be imported into this country each year when these special brands could be manufactured by Canadian dairymen at a greater profit than they could make on domestic cheeses.

Dr. Grisdale said that Canada's dairy produce in a year amounted to \$3,000,000 and that the consumption was increasing each year.

"Dairying is to be one of Canada's greatest industries in the future," he predicted.

From 1914 to 1918, the Pasteur Institute in France produced 6,000,000 doses of serum for that country.

Sets of chessmen made from aluminum are a new invention.

Those who glibly talk about the disappearance of free land in Western Canada and discuss homesteading as a phase of land settlement that has passed, received a most abject and stunning contradiction when figures of homesteaded entries covering the year 1922 in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia were published. The number of homesteaded filings in Canada last year shows an increase of approximately forty per cent. over that of 1921, and the twelve month stands out in this respect as the most important one since the war. The figures indicate very clearly that, whilst the tide, which swept over Western Canada a decade ago in search of free land has very considerably abated and will probably never attain the same flood again, there is still land to be secured in the prairie provinces for a simple filing fee and that land-hungry again find every conceivable part of the globe are discovering it.

That homesteading is still a live and important factor in Western Canadian land settlement is evidenced in the fact that this system was responsible in 1922 for the settlement in that area of more than a million additional acres. A homestead consists of 160 acres. The total number of entries in the year was 7,319 as against 5,349 in 1921. This means the settlement in the twelve months of 1,175,840 acres by this means alone. Of the year's filings, 1,488 were in Manitoba, 2,733 in Saskatchewan, 2,925 in Alberta, and 206 in British Columbia. The number of entries practically doubled in Manitoba and British Columbia and increased by over 60 per cent. in Saskatchewan.

Among Western Canada's new citizens acquired by this means in 1922, were men from practically every part of the globe, in all some forty countries being represented in the 7,319 entries. Leading among the entrants were Canadians from other provinces, who accounted for 2,162 entries. United States citizens jumped from the third place they had held the year previous to second with 1,356 filings. Entrants from the British Isles dropped from second place to third with a contribution of 1,983 homesteads, nearly three-quarters of whom were from England. Austro-Hungarians filing numbered 712, Sweden 173, Russians 168, and Norwegians 159. There were 62 Poles, 63 French, 37 Belgians, 22 Italians and 17 Swis.

The year 1922 as regards homesteading filings is, in the circumstances, very gratifying. There is, of course, no question as to the diminishing supply of western homesteaded lands. The vast Crown possessions, though seen from the British Isles, are far from inexhaustible. Since the year 1900 there have been more than half a million homesteaded filings representing the settlement of not far short of 100,000,000 acres by this system. United States citizens have accounted for about thirty per cent. of this settlement and settlers from the British Isles for twenty per cent. Filings came in a pinnacle in 1911 when 41,479 were recorded in Western Canada.

The homesteads filed on a decade ago are selling today at prices sometimes as high or higher than \$200 per acre, and the settler who ten years ago neglected an opportunity to file must pay that price for the land he could then have secured for a ten-dollar filing fee. Every year increasing settlement, greater cultivation, and augmented production are setting up the price of Western Canadian lands as Government figures testify, and whilst comparatively the same opportunities exist today in the case of privately held lands, they are not always going to prevail. Exhaustion may yet be a long way off, but it can be definitely anticipated.

Fish With Pick and Shovel

Did you ever hear of the lung-fish, which breathes both air and buries itself for months until the earth is dry and sandy overhead?

This fish is one with a pick and shovel where there has been no water for eighteen months, and whose location is known by a small hole the fish leaves to breathe through. They grow up to the size of a dog, and save fat on their tails for keeping them through the long dry seasons.

Will Honor Late U.S. Minister

The London Times says the Dean of Westminster Abbey has decided to comply with the request made in January under the signature of Premier Bonar Law, the Earl of Balfour, H. H. Asquith, David Lloyd George and Lord Derby, to erect a tablet in the Abbey in the memory of Walter Hines Paine, once United States Ambassador to Great Britain. The tablet will be placed near the monument to James Russell Lowell, at one time United States Minister to Great Britain.

IRMA TIMES

An independent newspaper published every Friday at Irma, Alberta, Canada, by The Times publishers. The Alberta Oil Gazette Irma, Alberta, Canada

HOW TO GET PERMITS FOR CUTTING OF HAY

After April 1st, settlers of the province will be filing for permits to cut hay on the Dominion and school lands during the summer, and the agent of the Dominion land office has issued a memorandum covering the regulations and the mode of procedure.

The memorandum as issued by the agent is as follows:

"The season is now approaching when settlers will be applying for permits to cut hay on Dominion and school lands. The regulations provide that applications may not be accepted in the office of the local Dominion lands agent before April 1st of each year. All applications received during that month, however, have the same standing. That is the man who files his application on April 30 has the same right to the hay on a parcel of land covered by an application filed on April 1st. After April 30th, however, applications are dealt with in order of receipt in the office of the agent.

"With regard to applications received during the month of April, if there are conflicting applications covering the same parcel of land the applicants are communicated with and requested to come to some arrangement for a division of the hay. If no amicable arrangements can be arrived at within a reasonable time, tenders are called for and the person offering the highest cash bonus over and above the fee and dues is granted a permit for the quantity of hay called for by his application.

"Permits do not authorize cutting to commence before July 25, unless special permission is given by the agent of the Dominion lands.

"If evidence is filed to show that there is more hay growing on a parcel of land than covered by a permit which may have been issued, further permits may issue, dated to start cutting at intervals of 15 days until the hay on the land is exhausted.

"An application for a hay permit should not cover a greater area than a quarter section of land, although one person may secure more than one permit. Each application should be accompanied by an office fee of \$1.00 and dues at the rate of 25 cents per ton."

WHAT TO READ

When you are in sorrow read John 14.

When you have sinned, read Psalm No. 51.

When you worry, read Matthew 6.

Before church services, read Psalm No. 87.

When you are in danger, read Psalm No. 91.

When you have the blues, read Psalm No. 139.

When you are discouraged read Isaiah 40.

If you want to be fruitful, read John 15.

When doubts come upon you, try John 7: 17.

When you are lonely or fearful, read Psalm No. 23.

When you forget your blessings, read Psalm No. 103.

For Jesus' idea of a Christian read Matthew 5.

For the only way of salvation read John 3.

For the assurance of salvation read 1 John, 5 to 10.

When your faith needs stirring read Hebrews 11.

When you feel down and out, read Romans, 8: 31-39.

When you want courage for your task, read Joshua 1.

When the world seems bigger than God, read Psalm 90.

When you want rest and peace read Matthew 11:25-30.

When you want Christian assurances, read Romans, 8:1-30.

For Paul's secret, read Colossians, 3:12-17.

When you leave home for labor or travel, read Psalm 121.

When you grow bitter or critical, read Corinthians 13.

When your prayers grow narrow or selfish, read Psalm 67.

How to get along with men, read Romans 12.

Investments and returns, Mark 10.

For a great invitation, Isaiah, 55.

For Jesus' idea of a prayer, read Luke 11:1-13.

Why not forer, Psalm 119:11 and hide some of these in your memory?

ALBERTA WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

BEEF—Light receipts at Calgary to Wednesday, when there were no good steers, which boosted prices all along. Choice heavy \$6@75; choice light \$5.75@6.50; good 75@85.50; medium \$3.50@4.75; amon \$2.25@3. Choice heifers \$5.25; good from \$3.75 down. Choice cows \$4@4.75; good \$3@3.75; amon \$2@2.75; common \$1.50@2.25; down to \$1. Bulls unchanged \$2@2.25 for tops, common down \$1.25. Calves unchanged, with choice veal \$5@5.75; common \$2@3.1.

FEDERS, STOCKERS—Choice of feed steers \$5.50, others down \$1; stocker steers \$3@3.75. Stock heifers \$2@2.75; at-a-k cows \$1.50@2.50.

BEEF—With fairly liberal receipts, market trade was brisk on all sides, choice heavy steers \$6.25@6.75; choice light \$6@6.50; good \$5.50; medium \$4@4.50; common \$2.50@3.50. Choice heifers \$5.50; good \$4@4.50. Choice cows \$4.50; good \$3.50@4; good \$2.50@3; common \$2@2.50; canners \$1.50@2. Oxen were higher with choice calves unchanged at \$8@9; common down to \$3@4. Choice bulls \$5@6; canners down to \$1.25.

FEDERS, STOCKERS—Not very active trade, with choice heavy feeders around \$4.50; common feeders down to \$3 with stockers \$3@4.

HOGS—Calgary prices dropped last Saturday to \$9.35@9.50; this week the market strengthened again and yesterday's sales were \$10.10, with selects to per cent premium. Today's price \$9.50@9.75.

Edmonton market was also higher with sales at \$9.50@10, and with active market prospects are for steady trade.

SHEEP—Calgary sheep prices are holding steady and feed lot lambs are \$11.50; with ewes \$4@4.75; wethers \$8@9. Edmonton lambs are bringing \$10@11 for the best; yearlings will bring \$8@9; ewes \$4@5.50.

GRAIN—Easter holidays slackened business in most of the markets during the past week, but prices have been holding fairly steady and some strength is added by the backward spring which is being experienced in the wheat states and also the Canadian provinces. Some work has been done on the land in southern Alberta, but not much, though a few fine days would start many. Liverpool still somewhat indifferent as to buying Canadian wheat.

BUTTER—CREAM—CHEESE—CREAMERY BUTTER—Carltons unchanged at 42c@46c; Carlota, has specials, 42c@43c; not much surplus yet. DAIRY BUTTER—Receipts light and demand very fair; fancy table at markets 30c@32c; on grade dealers quote from 27c down. BUTTERFAT—Production increasing, but not very heavy yet; prices unchanged on basis 40c specials.

CHEESE—No change in the prices; several factories soon increasing production.

EGGS—POULTRY—EGGS—Calgary dealers quoting 21c 18c, 15c on four grades; some saying this is too high for storing, though quite a lot going into coolers at these levels. POULTRY—Receipts moderate and prices unchanged.

Dealers can buy at \$15 to \$18, Calgary deliveries; not any demand except local consumption.

HAY—Trade very quiet and dealers not expecting any special demand for spring; green feed not standing shipping well; prices unchanged but hard to move at any price.

HIDES—Prices unchanged and dealers disposing of lot of poor winter and fall hides at present levels; better market looked for as quality improves.

FURS—Prices paid at Montreal auction were in line with recent quotations in west; no change in list prices.

CARD OF THANKS—I wish to express my deep gratitude to all the friends who helped in so many ways with their sympathy and assistance in my late sorrow and also to "The Community," Mr. and Mrs. Love, and Irma High School Board, for the flowers.

Clara A. Selley.

WANT ADS.

FOR SALE—Farm Wagon, set of Light Sleighs and a Disk Harrow, will sell cheap for cash. Apply G. B. Fischer, S.W. 36-46-9-4, Irma, 45-50C

EXCHANGE—McDowell will exchange a gopher for a turkey hen.

LOST—About three weeks ago. Gray Hound pup, female, gray with black spots, ten months old. If located kindly notify, W. G. Gunn, Irma, Alta. 47-51P.

FOR SALE—Two geese and one gander, Toulouse. Apply Mrs. A. A. Campbell, Irma. 47-9C

FOR SALE—Several Aberdeen Angus Bulls, age one to four years. Good healthy proven sires. Price fifty to seventy-five dollars each. Thos. Knowles, Irma, Alta. 2t.

FOR RENT—Improved farm, north half of Section 24-45-8-4. About 100 acres under cultivation, good buildings, never failing well, six miles east of Irma, on main highway, telephone line passes. Apply H. W. Love, Irma, Alta. 48-52

STRAYED—To N.E. Section 33, Township 46, Range 10, W. 4th. One gray mare, about six years old, branded "B bar" on right jaw H. S. Dennison, Jarow, Alta. 48-52P

FOR SALE—Good Toulouse Gander Apply care Times Office. 3-T

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the directions of the Registrar and by virtue of the Powers of Sale, provided by "The Land Titles Act," under a certain mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale.

There will be offered for sale by public auction by J. W. Stuart, in the Town of Jarow, in the Province of Alberta, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 20th 1923

At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the following property, namely: The North East Quarter of Section Twenty-four (24), Township Forty-five (45), Range Eleven (11), West of the Fourth Meridian, in the said Province, as shown upon a map or plan of Survey of the said Township, approved and confirmed at Ottawa, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1904, by Edouard Deville, Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, and of record in the Department of Interior, containing One Hundred and Fifty-nine (159) acres, more or less. Reserving unto His Majesty, His Successors and Assigns, all mines and minerals.

Terms of sale to be ten (10) per cent cash at the time of the sale and the balance in 60 days, or \$500.00 may remain on mortgage at nine per cent interest, payable \$50.00 yearly on 1st December, 1923 to 1926, and the balance 1st December, 1927, with the interest.

The above property will be offered for sale subject to a sealed reserve bid and free from all encumbrances, save taxes for the current year.

The Vendor is informed that the above property is situated about 6 miles from the Town of Jarow, and that the land is fenced on three sides and that the soil is a black loam with a clay subsoil. Forty-five acres are under cultivation and 110 more can be cultivated, and that on the land is a frame house, shingle roof, 20 ft x 20 ft, barn on concrete foundation and chicken house and well 70 ft deep.

For further conditions and particulars of sale apply to MESSRS. EMERY, NEWELL, FORD & LINDSAY, Barristers, Canada Permanent Building, 100th Street, Edmonton, Alberta, Vendor's Solicitors.

Approved: A. T. Kinnaird, Dep. Registrar.

When in Edmonton-

Let's Meet and Eat at the SHASTA Cafe

A. E. MARTIN, Prop
10009 Jasper Ave.

Dr. S. R. McGregor

Physician and Surgeon
Day and night calls at office back of Drug Store.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY No. 1036.

Royal Black Preceptory meets on the last Thursday in each month in Larson's hall.
J. W. Graydon, W. P. F. W. Watkinson, Reg.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Treas.

IRMA L. O. L. No. 2066
Meet on the last Thursday in each month in Larson's Hall
Visiting Orangemen Always Welcome.
J. W. Watkinson, W. M.
J. W. Graydon, R. S.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, F. S.

H. W. LOVE

REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE,
LOANS
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

MAP OF IRMA OIL FIELD showing locations of wells, elevations, etc., mailed to any address for \$1.00.
McKAY TURNER CO.,
514 Tegner Block, Edmonton.

H. V. FIELDHOUSE, K. C.

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
At Irma every Thursday for Special Appointment.

Phone No's 13 or 85 Wainwright

S. R. BOWERMAN AUCTIONEER

for the Province of Alberta, will be pleased to communicate with any person wishing to put on a sale. Have had 8 years experience. Write or phone at my expense.

ADDRESS PHONE NO. 86
Wainwright :: Alberta

Edmonton Rubber Stamp Co., Ltd.

Makers of RUBBER STAMPS & SEALS
10118-102nd St., Edmonton

PURVIS & PILGRIM

Barristers and Solicitors
General Insurance
MONEY TO LOAN
Irma, - - - Alberta
In Irma Every Saturday

IRMA POOL ROOM

and
BARBER SHOP

SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOES
CIGARS, Etc.

Agent for Snowflake Laundry.

J. A. HEDLEY PROPRIETOR.

SELKIRK HOTEL

EDMONTON
Robt. McDonald, Prop

Rates:
Single \$1.50 to \$3. day.
Double \$2.50 to \$4. day.

Right in the heart of the City. All large Retail Stores and Theatres near the SELKIRK.

All those owing on subscription to this paper are asked to renew same as soon as possible.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Fresh Killed Beef & Pork

BACON

Fresh Smoked every week.

35c pr lb. by the Piece.

Smoked Jowls 20c.

Cooked Meat, Dill Pickles

PIGS BOUGHT ANY DAY.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.

Irma, - - - Alberta.



A Little Talk on Lumber

—at this time may prove the means of saving you much money. First of all, bear in mind that only good lumber—sound and clear—will prove satisfactory. That's the kind we handle—all good—every board. If you'll compare our stock and prices with others we'll get your order.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co

P. J. HARDY Manager
IRMA, - - - Alberta

Dirt Cheap Lumber--

We have a car of off-grade lumber on hand that we will sell in whole or part for cash at far less than cost.

This Offer Holds for Thirty Days Only.

"BETTER Lumber for Home Building"

THE IMPERIAL LUMBER Co., LTD.

"Pioneer Lumber Dealers"
T. H. FLEMING, Manager.
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

When in Calgary Stop at —

The HOTEL ALEXANDRA

"THE HOUSE OF COMFORT"

Free Bus. Free Telephone Fire Proof
Rates — \$1 \$1.50 and \$2. With bath \$2 & \$2.50
226 — 9th Ave. East.

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MAKE US YOUR JEWELRY HEADQUARTERS
WATCHES, SILVERWARE, DIAMONDS,
CUT GLASS, FANCY JEWELRY, CLOCKS, Etc.
SEND US YOUR WATCH & JEWELRY REPAIRS
EXPERT WORKMANSHIP, QUICK SERVICE

H. B. Kline & Sons Ltd

10069 Jasper Ave. Next to Allan Theatre
EDMONTON, ALBERTA

DERMAN'S DRUG STORE, Local Agents

Larson's Store

'The Store that serves you best'

High-Grade Footwear for Best and Every Day

NOW THAT THE SEASON IS HERE EACH MEMBER OF THE FAMILY WILL REQUIRE NEW SHOES. YOU WILL FIND OUR STOCK WELL ASSORTED AND ALTHOUGH FOOTWEAR IS UP 10 TO 15 PER CENT. WE PLACED OUR ORDERS IN ADVANCE THUS SAVING YOU THIS EXTRA INCREASE IN PRICE.

Men's Work Boots

Special Value

Made of Dark Brown Grain Leather, Comfortable Last, Bloucher Style, has Heavy Solid Leather Soles and strongly made throughout. Price \$3.95

Mens Black Work Blucher

Uppers are of Pliable Chrome Tan Leather, Splendid Construction, includes Solid Leather soles, Full Vamps, a Real Comfortable Work Boot Price \$4.95

Men's DK Brown or Black Blouchers, serviceable for Best or Business Wear, made from Smooth Side Stock on a roomy fitting last at \$4.95
MEN'S SEMI-BROGUE OXFORD—a very popular style with young men. Smooth Side Leather in Dark Brown, Goodyear Welted Soles. Sizes 6 to 9 1-2 Price \$5.95

Special Boys School Boot

Solid Leather throughout, specially constructed to stand hard wear. Sizes 1 to 5. Brown only \$3.60. Also sizes 11 to 13 at \$3.25
BLACK BOX KIP BLOUCHER—of a reliable Quality, will give Excellent wear. Sizes 1 to 5. Price \$3.50

Small Boys Special School Boot

BLACK BOX KIP LEATHER—made especially for Hard Wear yet will look good enough for Dress Wear, at \$2.85

Womens Black Box Kip Work Boot

That will wear well, Solid Leather Soles, which are Nailed and Sewn, Low Heels. This is the kind of Boot that will be excellent for growing girls for School Wear. Sizes 3 to 8. Price \$3.75

Girls Box Kip Boot

These Boots are strong and well made, good fitter, round toe. Sizes 11 to 2. Price \$2.95

COARSE SALT—50 lbs. \$1.00
BLOCK SALT—Per Block \$1.00

GET YOUR COUPONS AND BUY SUGAR FOR LESS.

THE STORE OF COURTESY, SERVICE, AND VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY.

Cash System

Manager T. A. Ledin

For Cool Drinks --

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, AND CIGARS

MEALS ON SHORT ORDER AT ALL TIMES.
ROOMS FOR TRAVELLERS.

IRMA ICE CREAM PARLOR

Irma, Alberta.

SPECIAL OFFER with Automobile Tires

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR SPRING SHIPMENT OF NEW TYRES TILL APRIL 15th. WE WILL GIVE WITH EACH PURCHASE OF TWO TYRES, ONE SEALED, ONE GALLON CAN OF THE BEST GRADE MOTOR OIL, ABSOLUTELY FREE. THE ABOVE OIL AND CAN RETAILS FOR \$2.00.

E. L. Elford IRMA

Authorized Ford Service Station

IRMA MOTORS

Irma, Alberta

Main Street

Mr. W. B. Peterson is expected home from California tonight.

Mr. J. N. C. Seton has been spending a few days in Edmonton.

Mr. Roy Whyte returned from a trip to Carbon, Alta., Wednesday night.

Mr. W. J. Gale, of Wetaskiwin is spending a few days in the Irma district.

Mr. A. W. Toll made a business trip to Edmonton the first of the week.

Mrs. T. Coultsman, of Orbindale and Miss S. Lovig are visiting friends in Edmonton.

Mrs. A. Long returned Wednesday night from a few weeks visit with her sister at Edmonton.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. G. A. Tripp, Thursday afternoon, the next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. J. W. Graydon.

Mr. W. Myers who has been sojourning at Fort Saskatchewan for the last few months returned to Irma Tuesday night.

Miss Mary Elliott has returned to Irma from Michigan where she has been spending the winter with some of her brothers and relatives.

The Inspector for the Insurance Underwriters was in Irma Tuesday when he inspected the business houses carrying insurance in the Line Companies.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. McCartney of Huntington, Quebec, arrived in Irma Sunday night. Mr. McCartney is moving a car of settlers effects to the S.W. of Section 18-46-8 where they intend making their future home. Mrs. McCartney is the daughter of the late Mr. W. Williams, former owner of the above farm.

A quiet wedding was performed at Wainwright last Saturday when Miss G. Stougard and James McCready were united in marriage. After a short honeymoon the happy couple intend making their home on the Horner farm near the Roseberry school.

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to extend our hearty thanks to all of those who assisted and especially to those who furnished flowers in our recent bereavement.
Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Fuder

OLD TIMER PASSES AWAY

Early Thursday morning Mr. John Watson, Sr. passed to the great beyond. The late Mr. Watson had been a resident of the Irma district for the last sixteen years, coming here from Manitoba with his son. Mr. Watson was born in Edinburgh nearly 88 years ago and when a young man he enlisted in the 82nd Foot Guard Regiment and served ten years with his battalion in India, taking part in the Indian mutiny in 1857. During the early part of the recent great war when recruiting meetings were held at Irma and other points Mr. Watson was the first man to offer his services again for his King and Country, but owing to his advanced age his place was filled by a younger man. The late Mr. Watson was a staunch 'orangeman and whenever opportunity permitted took a keen interest in the meetings of the local lodge. Besides his son with whom he has been living he leaves one daughter, Mrs. Wm. Anderson, of Chilliwack, B. C. and two step sons, Mr. Alex. Gale, of Wetaskiwin, and Mr. A. L. Gale, of Manitoba. Funeral arrangements are being arranged for Saturday afternoon when the Orange Lodge and G. W. V. A. will assist in the services. Arrangements are being made for a military funeral by the G. W. V. A.

LEWISVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Skorg have returned from Junkins, Alta., and are getting ready for spring work.

There was a dance in Lewisville school on Friday night (April 6th) and a good crowd attended and a nice sum realized for the Athletic Fund.

On the night of the dance Walter Adams was thrown out of a rig and quite severely injured, but, with his usual pluck it was "business as usual."

Mr. R. Smallwood, Coun. for Ward 2, was in the district last week extending the glad hand to many of his friends.

On Monday, April 6th, the Government was testing the gas well, and they claim it is the greatest on the continent.

Duchess Guaranteed TROUSERS

QUALITY Merchandise

Guaranteed Solid & All Leather WORK SHOES.

Men's Hats

A Complete New Stock of Men's Fine Hats. The Fine Quality of these new goods is a treat. In all the New Shapes and the Staple ones as well. Light and dark shades. If you want a Hat for Work or Play you cannot do better than see them. \$2.50 up

Men's Caps

The Nice Smart Shapes, and the Pleasing Patterns of these new goods you will like. Some nice things in Genuine Donegal Tweeds too. We have pleated and plain backs, after the strong run on pleated backs last year, the plain and band back will be the most worn this season. Priced \$1.25 up

Boys Caps

New ones that will delight the boy and his mother made just the same as men's but smaller shapes. A big range 75c up.

Girls and Childrens Hats

The biggest and best range of these Nobby little hats we have ever had. In Straw and Fabric Novelties. A few cents will buy a Hat that will make the children happy. These must be seen to be appreciated.

Men's Pants

New Quanteed Pants for Men. A new lot just in, hard wearing cloths, and seams quanteed. Wear them Two Months and if a button comes Off, we pay you 10c. If a seam rips up we pay you \$1. Up to \$4.75

PATSY ELEANOR HATS For Girls

WORK SHOES

For Children and Men, you know the kind we have always sold them. They Save you Money. Every pair quanteed best Top Stock, and All Leather. And every pair quanteed to give you Service. The price is low this year. Shoes that make the Shoe Bill Easy

Fine Shoes

For Men and Women in Gracia, Talbot, & Slater makes. Shoes that carry in them that little difference in Style, and finish that make it a pleasure to wear them. And they cost no more than the other kind.

J. C. McFarland Co

GRACIA TALBOT SLATER Shoes that Count

Grand Musical Concert

A real Home Chautauqua, under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Society, will be held in the Irma church, Wednesday evening, April 18, Mrs. Upton, of Viking, a very talented musician, and Mrs. Waite, of Jarow, whose readings are always so much enjoyed, will be present, as well as many of our own favorites, including: Mrs. Pryce Jones, the Misses Taylor, Fenton and Vera Thorpe. Mr. Seaton, Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russell Love, M. L. A.

The programme will commence at 8.30 sharp. Admission: 50c, Children 25c.

Programme
Piano Solo Miss Taylor
Song Mrs. Upton.
Reading Mrs. Waite
Song Mr. Seaton
Violin Solo Mr. Jardine
Song Miss Fenton
Reading Miss Vera Thorpe
Song Mrs. Pryce Jones
Piano Solo Mrs. Upton
Violin Solo Mrs. Jardine
Song Miss Fenton
Reading Mr. Love
Song Miss Taylor
Piano Solo Mrs. Upton
Song Mr. Seaton
Reading Mrs. Waite
Song Mrs. Upton
Piano Solo Miss Taylor
Song Mrs. Pryce Jones
"God Save the King."

GIRL FOUND HANGING

This fatal step may end the most happy life; the most cultured, beautiful and best beloved are not exempt from the same fate. The father's devotion, a mother's love and fond care, and love for a brother, or sister's companionship, won't shield them when they decide to take the step. Such was illustrated on evening last week, one of the most refined girls was found hanging in the home parlor surrounded by all the luxuries that go to make a happy life. Late in the evening she was missed, and a careful search failed to reveal her whereabouts. The telephone was used without results, her friends were called to search for her, but no one was able to locate her. Finally the almost heartbroken mother entered the parlor and there, to her surprise, she found her beloved daughter hanging. How that poor mother was affected by the sight that met her gaze. There of her sweetheart, begging him to subscribe to the Irma Times in order that he might be better posted on events and news which he ought to know within the city and district.

SPECIAL SALE

WE HAVE TOO LARGE A STOCK OF MEN'S SHIRTS, CAPS, UNDERWEAR, SHOES, ETC., AND WILL CLEAR OUT THE ENTIRE STOCK AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Men's Overalls, well made, Per Pair \$1.25
Men's Work Shirts, All 15 per cent Off.
Men's Cotton Sox, Per Pair 15c
Men's Fine Cashmere Sox Pair 50c
Men's Corduroy Pants, Pair \$3.75
Men's Tweed Pants Pair \$2.50

Extra good Work Shoes sold in most stores for \$5.75. Our Special Price \$4.25
Men's High Rubber Boots, Our Price \$3.75

Groceries

We lead in this line both in Price and Quality. Give us your orders.

Our Sett Onions are in — Buy Early.

FORMALIN

IN JUGS & BULK. Price Right.

We are shipping eggs to the Marketing Service and can get you all they are worth graded.

J. W. Graydon Co

VIKING

Dr. McGregor, of Irma, drove through here last Saturday with a new Dodge car from Edmonton.

Clem Loughlin returned from Winnipeg last Friday evening. Clem has been playing pro hockey with the Victoria, B. C. team and has had a great season. Clem's work as defence man was commented upon as the best in western Canada and he was put on the all-western team selected by Deacon White, the well-known sportsman of Edmonton.

Mr. R. V. Campbell, who conducts extensive farming operations south of Daysland, was a visitor here on Monday and Tuesday at the J. L. Horton and Thunell homes. Mr. Campbell was recently married to Miss Miriam Kenep, of Holden, who is at present teaching north of Irma, and formerly taught in this vicinity. They will make their home on the Campbell ranch near Ankerton. The News

joins in extending good wishes and congratulations.

The Viking Fair will be held this year on Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 13-14. This was decided at a meeting of the Viking & Birch Lake District Agricultural Society held last Saturday afternoon at the office of the secretary W. McAtthey. This comes as good news to the entire district. The calling off of the fair last year was quite a disappointment to a large number of farmers and citizens, but conditions were such that perhaps it was the best thing to do under the circumstances.

Mrs. W. McAtthey received the sad news last Thursday evening that her father, Mr. A. L. Buie, of Russell, Man., had died. She left on Friday morning accompanied by little Helen and Jack to attend the funeral. The late Mr. Buie visited here on several occasions and three years ago spent most of the summer together with Mrs. Buie, at the McAtthey home.

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**Greatest Opportunity Ever Offered
to Secure Interest in Alberta's
Leading Oil Fields
ABSOLUTELY FREE**

**PROBABLY YOU HAVE NOT REALIZED THE WON-
DERFUL CHANCES FOR INDEPENDENT FOR-
TUNES TO THOSE WHO SECURE HOLD-
INGS IN ADVANCE IN NEW OIL
FIELDS.**

For several years we have watched the movements of Big Interests, in their endeavour to secure supremacy in this our greatest natural resource. These companies have been quietly working over all parts of Alberta, and have secured valuable information, which leads us to believe that Alberta will soon be the Leading Oil Producing country of the Continent.

We are forming the TIMES LEASING CLUB and through this we hope to give all our subscribers a chance to obtain an interest in what we believe will soon be Alberta's Greatest Wealth Producing Industry.

You may obtain an interest in the Times Leasing Club, absolutely FREE by subscribing to the Irma Times for One Year at \$2.00 per year in Canada, or \$2.50 to the foreign countries.

For a Limited time the Times will place in trust one dollar of each yearly subscription, for procuring leases for petroleum and natural gas rights from the Dominion Government and for furthering the interests of the Club. The Times will retain an undivided half interest in all leases and will assist in every way to benefit the members of this Club.

The membership in the Times Leasing Club may be worth many, many times the amount of your subscription in the very near future.

Once a member of the Club, always a member.

There are no dues, no assessments, no obligations of any kind. A trust to be handled for the benefit of members.

The Times Leasing Club will not confine its holdings to any one field, but will endeavour to secure them in all probable oil producing areas.

Can you imagine what a pay-off will mean if oil is found on or near one of our leases.

DON'T MISS This OPPORTUNITY

More interest is being manifest. More hopes are being born for the oil fields of Alberta.

What will happen as the drills go deeper? As soon as the oil is found in commercial quantities near our leases this opportunity will be gone for ever.

YOU CAN READ —

Of the trend of development in the columns of the Times that will come to you each week for one year.

YOU CAN WATCH —

For the news that will come of the wells being drilled near your OWN HOLDINGS.

SUCCESS OF THE TIMES LEASING CLUB would mean supreme achievement for Irma Times.

Join Now before it is Too LATE. Use the Attached Coupon.

IRMA TIMES, IRMA, ALBERTA.

Gentlemen:—

Attached find \$2.00 (\$2.50 for foreign countries) as payment for one year's subscription to the Irma Times, the Alberta Oil Gazette. It is understood that with this subscription I am to receive one free interest in the Times Leasing Club, and that I am to receive in accordance with this interest in all the future benefits of the Club.

Name

Address,

COUNCIL MEETING BATTLE RIVER M.D.

Councillors of the Municipal District of Battle River No. 423 met in council room. Members present: Mr. Fischer, Golding, Burton, Armstrong, Merrick, and Smallwood.

Minutes of last meeting were read and on motion of Mr. Armstrong were accepted as read.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that motion of previous meeting setting Secretary's salary at \$1,500.00 be rescinded. Motion lost.

Moved by Mr. Golding that no councillor shall speak more than twice on any subject. Cd.

Application of Great War Veterans for a loan to purchase lot was introduced and discussed but no action taken.

Application of Dallas Smith for relief was introduced.

Moved by Mr. Fischer that Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Smallwood be appointed a committee to investigate the condition of affairs in connection with family of Dallas Smith and report on what action taken at next council meeting. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that this Council leave it optional with each Councillor to purchase gopher poison to be supplied to their ratepayers. Said gopher poison to be charged to that division and deducted from amount of apportionment for public works. Yeas—Golding, Burton and Merrick. Nays—Fischer, Armstrong, Smallwood. Motion lost.

Moved by Mr. Fischer that Mr. Roy Hay be appointed auditor for the ensuing year.

Amendment moved by Mr. Smallwood that Mr. W. Masson be appointed auditor for the ensuing year. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that Secy write Messrs Mackenzie & Cox that this Council do not propose paying account of the Imperial Lumber Co. and that they can proceed to take action if they so desire. Cd.

Mr. Golding and Mr. Burton reported on road diversion on Sections 33-34-46 and 7.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that report of Mr. Golding & Mr. Burton be accepted. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that a government survey be procured to survey road diversions between sections 33-34-46 and 7 and along the north side of the south half of section 25-46-7 with diversion on S.E. of N.E. 1-4 also between sections 7-18-15-16 and 9. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the Secretary write to the Dept. of Agriculture asking if it is possible for the Municipality to pass a by-law restricting the running at large of over 50 head of horses or cattle for each quarter section owned by the ratepayer. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that Secretary communicate with the Minister of Agriculture asking for permission to have a round up of stray horses in Division 2 of the Municipality, said horses to be placed in a pasture until such time as they can be advertised and sold. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the following accounts be passed and paid.

Farmers Mutual Lbr. Co.—coal \$14.75
West. Mun. News—supplies 8.46
E. G. McDowell—Insurance 6.47

Carried.
Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the following pounds and poundkeepers be appointed in Division 3.

Joe. Gubrae S.W. 1-4 16-45-9; P. J. Harvey S. E. 1-4 28-44-9; J. S. Walters N 1-2 18-44-9 and J. C. Weise S.E. 1-4 35-44-9. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Fischer that John Watson be appointed poundkeeper, location of pound S.E. 22-46-9 with. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Burton that L. B. King be appointed poundkeeper, location of pound N.W. 8-46-8 with. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Golding that A. L. Deitrich be appointed poundkeeper, location of pound S.E. 32-45-7 with. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that this Council waive notice of meeting and meet on Thursday the 12th day of April at 10 o'clock A.M. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Goldman that there be one foreman appointed for each division, said foreman to be appointed by the Council as a whole. Cd.

Moved by Mr. Smallwood that the Council demand that every ratepayer pay his taxes in cash and that one road commissioner be appointed to oversee all roadwork in the Municipality done under the foreman. Motion lost. Yeas Mr. Smallwood.

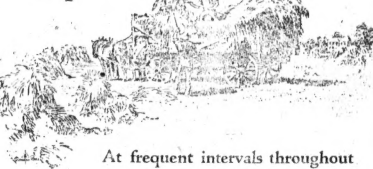
Nays—Merrick, Armstrong, Fischer, Golding and Burton.

Moved by Mr. Armstrong that Council adjourn. Cd.

FOR RENT OR SALE

S. W. 1-4 Sec. 10-46-8 with. Fifty acres ready for crop. Fenced but no buildings. Cash rental or will sell for \$10 per acre—Write or wire R. Irving 1012-102nd St. Edmonton. 61-3p.

Reports on Canada's Crops



At frequent intervals throughout the season the Bank of Montreal issues reports on the progress of the crops in Canada. These reports, telegraphed to headquarters from the Managers of the Bank's 600 Branches, cover every Province and form a reliable index of crop conditions.



The reports are furnished free. Upon request at any Branch of the Bank your name will be placed on our mailing list.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Total Assets in Excess of \$600,000,000.00

Exam Results for March

IRMA PUBLIC SCHOOL Grade VIII.

| | Lat. | Comp. | Gram. | Ar. | Arith. | Coog. | Spell. | Read. | Hist. | Geom. | Aver. |
|---------------|------|-------|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Sidney Bibby | 76 | 85 | 81 | 83 | 88 | 65 | 94 | 82 | 68 | 91 | 81 |
| Hazel Congdon | 77 | 92 | 88 | 80 | 63 | 76 | 84 | 89 | 58 | 95 | 80 |
| Arnold Tucker | 88 | 84 | 48 | 90 | 85 | 82 | 84 | 78 | 70 | 91 | 80 |
| Jean Blade | 71 | 89 | 88 | 74 | 63 | 80 | 72 | 82 | 63 | 95 | 79 |
| Irene Thorpe | 73 | 70 | 75 | 64 | 60 | 70 | 76 | 70 | 68 | 38 | 68 |

Grade VII.

| | Lat. | Comp. | Gram. | Ar. | Arith. | Coog. | Spell. | Read. | Hist. | Geom. | Aver. |
|-----------------|------|-------|-------|-----|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Edith Hostrup | 79 | 54 | 58 | 74 | 69 | | 96 | 84 | 44 | | 70 |
| Maude Smallwood | 70 | 75 | 68 | 70 | 4 | | a | a | 50 | | 66 |
| Willie Blade | 56 | 56 | 68 | 70 | 43 | | 88 | 76 | 42 | | 62 |
| Lorne Milburne | 44 | 57 | 38 | 63 | 53 | | 82 | 90 | 57 | | 61 |
| John Congdon | 28 | 55 | 39 | 57 | 15 | | 62 | 72 | 43 | | 46 |

Grade V.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Douglas Hatch | 93 | 80 | 50 | 96 | 88 | 90 | 84 | 97 | 84 |
| Nora Sharkey | 90 | 80 | 90 | 94 | 92 | 70 | 59 | 95 | 83 |
| Dennis Barber | 73 | 82 | 65 | 73 | 80 | 90 | 89 | 77 | 81 |
| Vera Thorpe | 47 | 87 | 75 | 60 | 58 | 84 | 75 | 77 | 77 |
| Ada Edmonds | 67 | 53 | 50 | 68 | 58 | 80 | 75 | 75 | 66 |
| Frank Maguire | 44 | 83 | 45 | 35 | 48 | 82 | 69 | 95 | 63 |
| Grace Love | 37 | 70 | 93 | 64 | 64 | 62 | 60 | 25 | 59 |
| Gerald Glasgow | 64 | 70 | 30 | 55 | 44 | 62 | a | a | 54 |
| Myrtle Glasgow | 10 | 0 | 43 | 53 | 47 | 88 | 77 | 60 | 47 |
| Lucille Gultnor | 40 | 0 | 15 | 44 | 72 | 65 | 35 | 20 | 37 |

RESULTS OF EXAMS.

PRIMARY ROOM

Irma Public School, Grade III.

| | Spell. | Comp. | Aver. | Arith. |
|------------------|--------|--------|-------|--------|
| Ethel Milburn | 97 | 100 | 83 | 93 |
| Bernice Matheson | 100 | 86 | 84 | 90 |
| Eva Congdon | 87 | 96 | 83 | 88 |
| Eleanor Barber | 90 | 90 | 78 | 96 |
| Thomas Garney | 70 | 85 | 70 | 85 |
| Iva Edmonds | 80 | 80 | 65 | 75 |
| Grade II. | Arith. | Spell. | Av. | |
| Edward Sharkey | 100 | 100 | 100 | |
| Kai Hostrup | 94 | 96 | 95 | |
| Beulah Blade | 85 | 96 | 90 | |
| Hazel Jackson | 65 | 96 | 80 | |
| Jimmie Fleming | 63 | 92 | 77 | |
| Murray Gultnor | 50 | 100 | 75 | |
| Mary Stimson | 65 | abs | | |

MINUTES HIGH SCHOOL BOARD MEETING, APRIL 7th, 1923.

Trustees present: H. Peterson, A. Fischer, Wm. Milburn, S. Miles. H. Peterson that Mr. Milburn be appointed chairman. Cd.

Minutes of last meeting read and accepted.

H. Peterson that Secretary pay teacher and janitor monthly. Cd.

S. Miles, that following bills be paid.

Imperial Lumber Co. \$15.00
Irma P. S. Board 25.00
Wm. Bibby 11.50

T. J. Derman 8.35
Wm. Milburn 1.00

A. Fischer—That Secretary engage someone to clean barn. Cd.

Mr. Fischer—Whereas the intimate relation held with the late T. N. Sellers in the faithful discharge of his duties as a member of this board, makes it befitting that we record our appreciation of him.

Therefore resolved:

That his services in aiding this Board in its work be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved:

That in deep sympathy with the bereaved sister of the deceased we express the hope that so great a loss may be overruled for good by Him who doeth all things well.

That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved sister and a copy printed in the paper.

Wm. Milburn—that we adjourn till the 1st Saturday in May. Cd.

Resolved:

Why borrow when you can buy a new or second-hand drill from McDowell on time.